The Remarkable Journey Accomplished by Major Kerbey, of Pittsburg.

BOATING ON THE AMAZON.

Brazilian Officers Are the Greatest Tyrants on Earth.

A CUSTOM HOUSE AT EACH STOP.

Monotony of the Scenery on the Great Eiver of the Tropics.

HOW THE CURIOUS TOWNS ARE LOCATED

Major Kerbev has done it!

His many Pittsburg friends will be glad to know that THE DISPATCH has received a letter from him dated Pascasmayo, Peru, saying that he is safe and sound. He has completed a journey across

"Equatorial America," starting from Para, Brazil, on the Atlantic side. The Major says it was a most eventful trip on steamer, in cance, on muleback and on foot up the Amnzon and over the Cordilleros and the Andes.

No American reteran has accomplished such a trip and no American journalist, or Continental either, has done this most interesting country. He says his note book is full of data and interesting incidents and adventures.

point he may return over the Southern Andes trail on the Ucayoli route, or perhaps go through the Straits of Magellan to Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, etc., to the starting point at Para, Brazil. Out on the Mighty Amazon.

The following letter was written on board the Jean Altredo which carried Major Kerbey out of Para up the mighty Amazon.

As far as topographical appearances go, the thousand miles of Alto, or Upper, do not differ materially from the thousand miles of Baia, or Lower Amazon. The American traveler to Brazil who has ascended the 100 miles of the delta to Para, has seen from the deck of the moving ship. precisely the same panorama of low lying, ribbon under a bright, hot sky in its tire-some way over 2,000 miles due westward. It is something like going West in the earlier days of the Pacine railways, where you are whirled thousands of miles through sage bush and sand; each day upon looking out of the car windows, one imagines from the same extensive views that the car had Amazon, where nothing is visible but sky and torest. The one feature which however depth for an ocean steamer of 18 feet draught, even in this the dry season. Not a Very Rapid Journey.

There is a very considerable difference Those on the lower river do the thousand miles to Mangos in four and five days thile the same boat consumes 14 days in making the same distance from Manuos to lesser currents below, as the ocean tide affects the flow for half the distance to Manaos. Perhaps, too, the boats on the upper river make more frequent landings, and a stop of an Amazon steamboat at even means a delay of at least half a day, perhaps 24 hours, according to the social inclinations of the officers, the business being generally of a character that an hour's work

There are but few towns on the upper Amazon river, such as they are, being generally composed of a store and a row of barrack looking huis, which are almost always located on some of the little affluents or tributaries, so that the boat must leave the pain river and thread its way up a narrow, out always deep river. It appears to have seen the practice of the Indians to avoid settlements on the main stream, preferring or reasons proper enough in their days to villages, and the custom is adhered to by their descendants, who are now the principal inhabitants. Perhaps another reason is that they were unable to find any sufficiently high ground on the maks of the main stream.

The Capital City of Amazonas.

The capital city of Manaos is located ome six miles off the Amazon proper, on the Rio Negro. As indicating the absence information in regard to the interior country, a recent Government publication issued by the "Bureau of Informaof South American Republics at Washington contains an illustrated article which pictures Manaos as an Indiau village, showing only a few thatched huts and canoes-altogether a most absurd eariesture on the capital city of Amazonas, containing an intelligent population of some 30,000 to 40,000-doing an extensive business with America and the interior, and from whose ort steamships sail directly to New York, iverpool and other points weekly.

There is not a thatched cottage in the place, but quite a number of three and fourtory business blocks, numerous storerooms, a theater, cathedral, palacios, the hillside and suburbs being dotted with tasty cottage residences of cultivated people. There is also a hotel in which French cooks are employed, the proprietor of which will charge he traveler as much as the Fifth Avenue in New York City. There are other hotels, not so high in price, but where the tourist may have all his wants gratified at a figure to suit his taste. There is some agitation about removing this capital city lower down on the main river to Parantins, yet it will hardly be accomplished, as the harbor is superior to any that could be found in the

The Map-Makers Do Not Agree.

The Brazilians have a capricious way of changing the name of the rivers as they do their governors and the streets of their Some of the recent geographies and mans from Rio indicate the Amszon as only that part of the river between Manaos and the sea that flows north of the Island of Marajo; all that portion west of the junc-tion with the Negro is marked as the Solimoes, yet despite these makers of rivers or paper, the mighty Amazon will retain its isim to original distinction from the ver head waters at the base of the Andes to the sen, and at the Bocca, its old gold colored waters force a path for a hundred miles over bosom of the blue ocean, depositing its sands where will some day perhaps arise another continent, or extend the Amuzon

valley other leagues to the east. gh the Amazon was estentationaly declared free to all nations in 1866, yet but seem to know that the decree of Dom Pedro II literally applies only to what is nown as the Amazon proper, and the numerous and important tributaries with their separate affluents are in themselves equal in size to the upper Amazon, each separately, ing far more valuable in natural resources than the main stream, are not yet free to all nations, and can only be navigated by ships carrying the Brazilian flag, unless negotia-tions have been made by treaty, granting certain privileges in that directi A Great Country to Open Up.

When one remembers that there are up-ward of 50,000 miles of steam river navigation in the Amazon Valley, less than 5,000 of which are included in the main stream, the importance of the restriction will be-come apparent. All of the tributaries are navigable for the largest boats. Among these may be named the Tocatins, nearest to Para, which extends southwardly to an undeveloped region for nearly 1,000 miles. Above this the clear waters of the Topajos from the mountains of the far southwesterly interior enter the Amazon at the American colony of Santarem. The Madeira is navigable for 500 miles to the great falls, where canoes take cargoes to the interior of Bolivia. The Negro, on which Manaos is situated, extends in a northerly direction, its numerous tributaries reaching into British Guiana, Venezuela and Colombia. The Purus to said to be wonderfully rich in undeveloped rubber, and is navigable into

Bolivian territory.

The Javary is the dividing line between Brazil and Peru, and is becoming one of the most prolific sources of good rubber, of a fine quality, as also the Jurus, into all of which it will be necessary to navigate to collect rubber and distribute supplies. As master of fact, but little crude material is handled on the main river.

Independence of Brazilian States. It is one of the curious features to an American traveler on the Amazon to find that each State government is a sovereignty, so that vessels going from one State to another are subjected to all the restrictions as if coming from a foreign port. Another of the difficulties attending this navigation is that the Brazilian laws require all vessels carrying their flag to be officered and manned exclusively by citizens of Brazil. We are all children of a larger growth, sometimes, but a native Braziliero, however old or experienced he may become, al-ways remains a boy in his way of conducting business, and when vested with a little brief authority as a commandante of a vessel, he makes a veritable Pinnfore on his ship. Generally, the average citizen has Far from being disheartened by the hardships of this journey of discovery, the
Major says that instead of returning North
he will go on South to Lima, from which
point he may return over the Southern thrown overboard or landed in the woods a cargo that was either shipped by an enemy or consigned to some one who had probably offended his mother-in-law. They exercise absolute tyranny in all things, and will take only such passengers as are personally agreeable to themselves or their friends.

How Love Makes Passengers Swear. When once beyond the reach of the En-glish managers at Para the commandante of a boat goes through the country like a con-queror on board a man-of-war, treating his ssengers as so many slaves or captives. Probably they come by this, because in the years past their principal passenger traffic was confined to half sayage Indians, the officers sailing to advance with the civiliza-tion that has crowded around them. It never occurs to the commandants of an Amazon boat that a passenger who has paid ense tropical forest fringing a broad, yel-onish band of water, that extends like a possibly have any rights which he is bound

to respect. .
No matter how urgent may be the business if the captain should, as frequently occurs, be in love with a pretty half-breed girl living in a hut on the banks of the river, he will anchor the boat outside for 12 to 23 hours while he goes asifore and makes love to his inamorata, and the passengers not been moving since your last observa-tion. You are out of the woods there and can whistle. You see farther if you do not discover as much of interest as on the There are always exceptions, and I am glad to be able to record these illustrations from an hour to think of the great gifts I would the words of our own commandante, who is atrikes me as remarkable is that the further toward the source we get, the river seems to the rule. I am particularly fortunate in to grow bigger. It at least impresses the having sailed under Commandante Carlos so that people with bills can amuse themseamer draws over ten feet of water and universally known the length of 2,000 miles sit with half-shut eyes and make every-Indian pilots say there is sufficient of the Amazon as not only the most com-Amazon Company's service.

J. ORTON KERBEY.

THE DIALECT IN LITERATURE. Many Authors Make a Great Mistake in Not Studying Its Use.

So we find dialect, as a branch of litera This is partly due to ture, worthy of the high attention and employment of the greatest master in lettersnot of the merest mountehank Let no impious faddist, then, assume its just interpretation. He may know everything else in the most insignificant hamlet or haciends the world but not dialect nor dislectic perple, for both of which he has supreme contempt, which same, be sure, is heartily returned. Such a "superior" personage may even go among these simple country people and abide indefinitely in the midst of them. yet their more righteous contempt never for one instant permits them to be their real selves in his presence. In consequence, his most conscientious report of them, their ways, lives and interests, is absolutely of no importance or value in the world. He never knew them, nor will he ever know them. They are not his kind of people any more than he is their kind of a man; and their disappointment grieves us more than his, says James Whitcomb Riley in the

Many of the truly beroic ancestry of "our best people" grew unquestionably dialect of cast—not alone in speech, but in every mental trait and personal address. It is a grievous fact for us to confront, but many of them wore apparel of the common-est, talked loudly and doubtless said "this-away" and "thataway," and "Whatchy' doin' of?" and "Whur y' goin' a:?"—using dialect even in their prayers to Him who, in His gentle mercy, listened and was pleased; and who listens verily unto this hour to all like prayers, yet pleased; yea, haply listens even to the refined rhetorical petitions of those who are not pleased.

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

Reptiles and Birds are Generally More Afflicted Than Any Other.

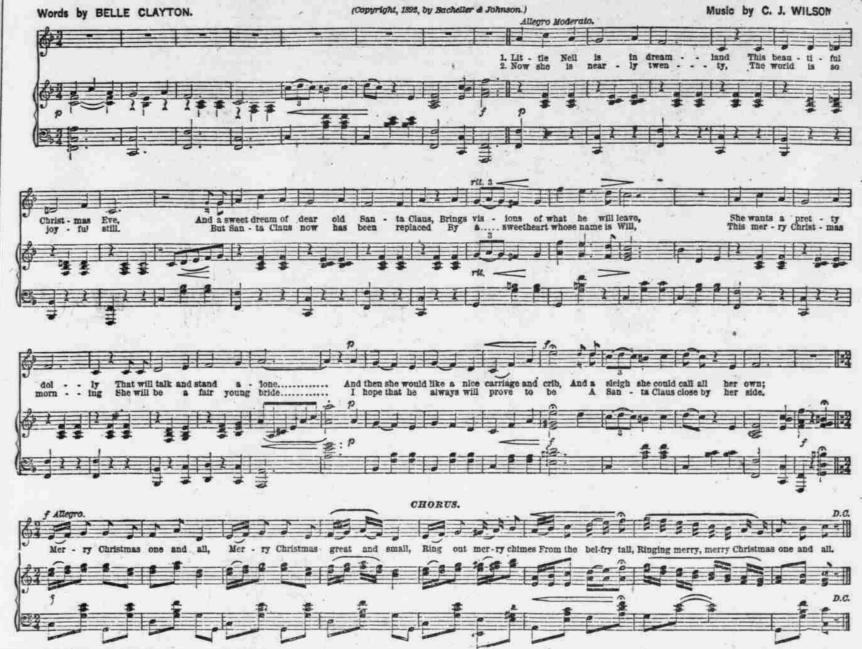
London Lancel] A contemporary states that cancer is reported to have made its appearance in one of the ponds of the Dundin Acclimatization | Canadian dime. Society of New Zealand. American brook trout only have been attacked, and none of the fish suffering from cancer have recovered. The statement that the disease has hitherto been unknown among fish is open to serious doubt. New growths are often among the good. Take my friend Jimmie, found in animals, especially when they have been kept long in confinement. The animals which die in the gardens of the Zoological Society are rarely of much use for dissection, as they so commonly suffer from

tumors of the bones and viscera. Such diseases, probably, also occur in a state of nature, but would most likely lead to early death, the animal succumbing in the struggle for existence. In fish myxomatous and sarcomatous tomors have The fish Platax arthriticus has been known from the time of Hunter as possess. ing very commonly, if not always, in the adult dense bony tumors symmetrically disposed on many of its bones. Reptiles and birds appear to be the lower animals that are most subject to malignant sarcomatous

A Handy Music Pen.

A new pen for copying music consists of a pen and penholder with two tubes which project from either end of the pen very much after the style of the "swizzle stick" which plays an important part in the evolution of the sundry refreshing beverages affected by West Indians. These tubes are studded at the pieces of rubber in the shape, respectively, of open and closed music notes, and an ink pad is also supplied. In writing minims or semibreves the "open" tip is pressed lightly on the pad, and then the characters are quickly dabbed on the music lines, and the "closed" tip serves for erotchets, etc., the upright stroke being

CHRISTMAS STORY



MAKING FOLKS HAPPY.

Howard Fielding's Unique Plan for Warming the Cold World.

GIVE BORES A CHANCE TO BORE,

Thieves a Chance to Steal and Gamblers a ture Thing to Win.

JOYS FOR THE MAN WHO BORROWS

WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. 1 In this charitable season, when the rich, who need nothing, get so many presents, while the poor, who need everything, get an advance of \$2 on their rent, I often take make if I had wealth. I generally wrap a piece of cloth around the clapper of our beil so that people with bills can amuse thembody happy-in my mind. Afterward I go petent, but the most courteous officer in the out and buy a present for Maude-something useful, something we can both use, as an umbrella, or an easy chair suited to a



Joy for the Bill Collector person six feet two inches in height and so thin that he must depend for his comfort entirely upon the upholsterer.

I am liberal, you see, in real life; but when I fall to dreaming there is really no limit to my generosity. I give to all the people who do not deserve it, and this requires a great wad of money. I bestow gold pieces upon our janitor, and the surprise kills him, and he dies very, very hard. This is one of my pleasantest faucies. The last time I gave him anything in reality it was a half dollar, and I remember chasing him down three flights of stairs in order to borrow 30 cents of it back to pay the iceman. But in the Christmas season of my dreams there is no currency except red gold, and the beggar on Park Row by night no longer blesses me for a plugged A Perpetual Two Dollar Loan.

The object of such an institution as Christmas is to make people happy-and somehow the undeserving have a capacity for enjoyment which is rarely found for instance: I know what Jimmie would like for a Christmas present, and he shall have it—when my dream comes true. What Jimmie wants is a perpetual two-dollar loan. A lump of money would afford him no nermanent satisfaction, he would probably lend it to some other poor sinner, and never get it back. He couldn't understand realth, but he knows what it is to want two "cases," and to get them and spend them. and then want them twice as hard the next day. I will have a machine built for Jimday. I will have a machine built for Jimmic, and at any hour of the day or night he shall be able to drop a tale of wos into the slot and get two sinkers. I have comparatively little knowledge of machines, but I think that a machine can be built strong enough to take in one of Jimmic's stories without getting seriously out of order. Perhaps it can also be a warmen with the strong enough to take in one of Jimmic's stories without getting seriously out of order. Perhaps it can also be a warmen with the men who can be made the strong enough to take in one of Jimmic's stories without getting seriously out of order. Perhaps it can also be tile of old Dr. Manhattan's Perpetual Appetizer. I will get him a bottle of old Dr. Manhattan's Perpetual Appetizer. I will get him a bottle of old Dr. Manhattan's Perpetual Appetizer. I will get him a bottle of old Dr. Manhattan's Perpetual Appetizer. I will get him a bottle of old Dr. Manhattan's Perpetual Appetizer. I will get him a bottle of old Dr. Manhattan's Perpetual Appetizer. I will get him a bottle of old Dr. Manhattan's Perpetual Appetizer. I will get him a bottle of old Dr. Manhattan's Perpetual Appetizer. I will get him a bottle of old Dr. Manhattan's Perpetual Appetizer. I will get him a bottle of old Dr. Manhattan's Perpetual Appetizer. I will get him a bottle of old Dr. Manhattan's Perpetual Appetizer. I will get him a bottle of old Dr. Manhattan's Perpetual Appetizer. I will get him a bottle of old Dr. Manhattan's Perpetual Appetizer. I will get him a bottle of old Dr. Manhattan's Perpetual Appetizer. I will get him a bottle of old Dr. Manhattan's Perpetual Appetizer. I will get him a bottle of old Dr. Manhattan's Perpetual Appetizer. I will get him a bottle of old Dr. Manhattan's Perpetual Appetizer. I will get him a bottle of old Dr. Manhattan's Perpetual Appetizer. I will get him a bottle of old Dr. Manhattan's Perpetual Appetizer. I will get him a bottle old Dr. Manhattan's Perpetual Appetizer. I will get him a perheating the perheat and perheat and perheat an receive his promise to pay without fail on the following Saturday and never start a rivet; but I shall not ask the mechanic who, way. Nature furnished them with this ap-Jimmie should bring back the money. He always means to do it, bless him, and it does his heart good to feel the honest, manly determination to prove his gratitude by prompt payment. But the first time he does it the sun and moon will fall out of the knows what to do with them; he has probasky. If the machine worked without the bly had them before. Let us, in like man story and the promise it would be of no use | ner, bestow our Christmas gifts upon the to him; so they shall be essential, because I person who knows how to take, who is an wish to make him bappy, as he hasn't been wish to make him bappy, as he hasn't been heretofore, I'm afraid; for, after all, you this will be a good exercise, in generosity, know, it isn't real good fun to be a borrower when people are so stingy with their the really deserving may stand a change of There is a man who always makes me pay

his fare when we ride together on the elevated road. I am going to give him a bushel of tickets. Of course I do not ex-

pect him to deposit any of them in the box,

but I think it will give him pleasure to

have his pockets full of them when I step

up to the window to buy for him and for

myself. He gets a great deal of fun as it is,

by following me up the stairs crying, "Let

me get 'em; I've got a dime right handy!"

He couldn't be forced up shead of me by

an hydraulic press. He likes to see me

change a bill at the window and receive the

handful of strange bogus which the ticket seller always gives, especially if he has previously had the pleasure of rejecting my

pint and a half to the cent, and fan tan chips

The Man Who Keeps You From Work.

I shall remember the man who drops in

him after Christmas day. It will be stuffed

with eider down and upholstered with sticky fly paper, so that he cannot be led

away by generous impulse. I am a very hard worker; it is not so hard, I think, for

anybody else in this world to work. When

I am engaged in finishing something which

really must be done two or three days be-

fore-but, of course, I can't, and the old

boy will be to pay about it—then my legs coil sinuously around those of the chair; my

tongue hangs out, and buttons fall off my

me at such times-not even the principles

known McGarragan and his stories in those

and at least I must finish what I have to

say about him before he arrives, otherwise I might be led to speak of him unkindly.

He doesn't like my office chairs, poor fel-low. He shall certainly have a new one at

Making the Typewriter Happy,

I shall buy 313 umbrellas for my type-

writer kirl. Probably it will not rain on more days than that during the coming year. So she will have an umbrella to take

out to lunch whenever she leaves hers at

and the weather bulletins explicit for

clear day. I shall not tellsher that the

umbrellas are hers; she will enjoy them

more deeply if she thinks they are mine. I

will have one ready every day, and I will request her to bring it back within 15 minutes. She will, of course, leave it in

the restaurant, or lend it to the young man

who waits for her in the shelter of our

doorway on rainy days. She shall not

that would put a damper on her innocent mirth. No, she shall have just as much fun as in the past, when I had only my

There is a man who lunches with me al-

ternate days I pay for the lunch. That seems no more than fair. On the other day

he matches quarters with me to see who shall pay, and he "sticks" me with a regu-

larity which I hesitate to ascribe to chance.

A Gift for the Matching Flend.

I hardly know what to give this friend,

wants, why doesn't he go and match quar-ters for it? I might give him an invitation

to lunch with somebody else, but that would not express my real feelings toward

him. He is an entertaining fellow, and he

abstains from paying for things on principle

and not from meanness. Why should any-body pay for anything when there are "soft

marks" like me born every minute? I will give him a bottle of old Dr. Manhattan's

HOWARD FIELDING

That

depend upon. .

of English grammar. But I had never

He is due here now in five minutes,

I used to think that nothing could stop

Land Suggest New Dishes. THE TURKEY AND MINCE PIE.

Some of the Greatest Cooks of the

Palatable Delicacy for Breakfast and

Other : uggestions.

GOOD THINGS FOR THE DESSERT

last dime on the ground that it has been bitten by a mosquito. Then I hold out my hand and take Mulberry Bend nickels and flattened bullets and Chinese farthings at a Next to buying and making articles for Christmas gifts there is no subject of so much interest to lady readers just at this and wampum till my pockets bulge out with the worthless stuff.

All this the fellow who never pays his time as that of how to prepare choice dishes for the Christmas dinner. Recognizing this fact THE DISPATCH has refare enjoys to a certain extent, but I want him to get even more fun out of it, so I quested six of the greatest masters of the shall give him the tickets. I would like also to do something for the ticket-sellers, and I am thinking of giving each of them a quart of brass suspender buttons, which can art of cooking to favor it with their views on Christmas cookery and their favorite recipes for preparing some choice Christmas dishes. Their replies, printed below, combe readily passed as \$5 gold pieces by men who have had as much practice as they prise a most interesting symposium:

A Voice From Delmonico's. The chef of Delmonico's, New York, writes as follows:

to tell me stories while I am at work. There will be a new chair in my office for Ever since the days when a huge boar's head, holding a lemon in its mouth, was carried in great state along the whole length' of the immense banqueting hall to grace the head of the table at the Christmas dinners of the old feudal barons of Britain, Christmas cookery has occupied a large share of the attention of mankind. There would seem to be some strongly kindred sympathy between man's heart and his stomach, for whenever the former is filled with joy one of the first things he does is to fill the latter with choice edibles, and thus among all people in all countries and all distinguished lady in whose honor I have nose of the world it has been the invariable named it. I call it Christmas plum pudcustom to celebrate with a feast every joyous occasion from a holiday to a wedding.

What shall we have for Christmas? Of course we must have turkey and mince pie, fig oranges, nuts and raisins, but what can we Let me suggest a poor man's temperance

plum pudding: Take one cup of finely chopped suct, one of milk one of currants, three and a half cups of flour. Mix and add one teaspoontul of soda and spices of all kinds to taste. Beat up to a dough. Put in a pudding dish, place the latter in steamer and steam for three hours. This is one of the most inexpensive of all plum puddings and a surprisingly good one. The ne, with the wind east, the sky overcast substitution of currants for raisins is an economy which by no means detracts from the merit of the pudding,

For a "Christmas cottage pudding" take 14 ounces of suet, four of currants, five of sugar; a pound and a quarter of flour, the same quantity of stoned raisins, a quarter pound of potatoes smoothly mashed, half a nutmeg, a quarter teaspoonful of ginger, the same of salt and of cloves in powder; know how many more umbrellas I have, for mix these ingredients thoroughly, add four well-beaten eggs with a quarter pint of milk, tie the pudding in a well-floured cloth and boil it for four hours.

wife's umbrella (and forgiving spirit) to Here is a nice sauce I call "Roasted duck-ling sauce" or "Chantilly Sanford:" Peel six sour apples, cook them and then pass most every day, upon whom I would like to them through a sieve. Add two ounces of bestow some token of my regard. His front scraped horseradish. Let it get cold. When name is Billy and, judging by the way he eats, I should say his last name ought to be Goat, but he travels under an alias. On already to serve mix with double its volume of whipped cream with a little sugar in it, Serve cold in a sauce tureen. The above is a most excellent sauce to serve with ducks C. RAUHOFFER, and geese. Cher of Delmonico's.

> New Christmas Dishes Not Easy. The chef of Welcher's, of Washington

writes: It would seem as if so thrifty a man could require nothing. If there is anything he To give new recipes for Christmas dishes is not so easy a task as the uninitiated might imagine. There are certain dishes that have long been considered sacred to Christmas, and no new ones, however excellent, that the most transcendant colinary genius could devise can ever hope to displace them, Mince pie, for instance. Even its very name has been a subject of fierce contention. The English Puritans, of Oliver Cromwell's time, insisted that it should be called mince and not Christmas pie, and at length positively prohibited its concection and consumption, devoting a great deal of superfluous energy to "putting it down" in a prohibitory—not a gastronomic—sense, and being bitterly lampooned for their pains by the satirical poets of the time, one of whom thus delivers himself:

All plums the prophets' sons deny, And spice broths are too hot; Treason's in a December pie, And death within the pot.

Co-equal with mince pie in popular favor as a Christmas dish is turkey, which we are always accustomed to see upon the Christ-mas dinner table in the form of a roast, but this is by no means the only way in which it may be suitably prepared for Christmas cheer. For the approaching holidays I have designed a new dish which I call "Turkey Harrico." Cut all the dark meat from a large, fat turkey. Stew for a few minutes in a little brown gravy soup; have read some carrots, turnips, celery and onions. Fry them in butter for some time, then add them to the turkey stew and thicken it wit butter and flour. Season to taste, add a little port wine and catsup and stew the whole until the turkey is thoroughly done. This will be found a delicious Christmas

"For "turkey poulee" cut two pounds of lean veal and two of fat bacon, two large carrots and two onions into a large dish, add one-half pound fresh butter. Stew till veal is very white and bacon partially melted. Pour over them three pints of beiling broth or water, add four cloves, a small bunch of thyme and parsley, a bay-leaf and a few grains of white pepper. Boil for an hour and a half, then strain and in the resultant liquor boil a turkey, to which it will impart an indescribably rich and delicious favor. For roast goose sauce put into a saucepan

a tablespoonful of made mustard, half a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper, a glass of port wine and a gill of gravy. Mix and warm and pour it through a slit in the apron into

the goose's body just before serving.
AUGUST CHANSOUNSLY,
Chef of Welcker's, Washington.

He Dotes on Plum Pudding. The chef of Willard's, Washington, D. C., writes:

To my way of thinking there is no better Christmas dish than plum pudding, and there is practically no limit to the great variety of ways in which it may be prepared. It may justly claim one of the oldest places in Christmas cookery. It was originally known centuries ago as plum roth or plum pottage or porridge. Each of the ancient authorities directs that a broth of beef or mutton be first made and thickened with brown bread. It is then to be thoroughly boiled, during which process certain prescribed quantities of raising, currants, prunes, cloves, mace and ginger are to be added. Though once so highly popular as Christmas good cheer this plum-broth is now wholly obsolete. For the plum pud ding which has succeeded it I think the fol lowing recipe, recently designed by me, will be found one of the very best extant. I may add that it was a creat favorite with the ding a la Mrs. Harrison.

Take of stoned Malaga raising six ounces suet, chopped, six ounces; currants, eight ounces; bread crumbs, three ounce ir, three ounces; three eggs; a small blade of mace; one-sixth of a nutmeg, and ame quantity of cinnamon, all pulverized finely; half a teaspoonful of salt; half pint of milk; sugar, four ounces, and a glass of sherry wine. Add one ounce of citron, chopped fine; one orange cut into small pieces, and candied lemon one ounce. Beat eggs and spices well together; mix the milk with them by degrees, then the other in-gredients. Dip a fine closely spun linen cloth into boiling water, and put it in a hair sieve. Flour it a little, pour in the mixture and tie it up close. Put it into a saucepan containing six quarts of boiling water, and keep filling it up with boiling water as it boils away. Must boil six hours at least. YOSEF BUTLEURE,

From Boston's Most Famous Chel The chef of Young's, Boston, replies

Chef of Willard's,

I do not think that dinner and supper should be slighted on Christmas any more than on any other day. I will give for my first recipe directions for making a delicious dish for the Christmas breaklast ta-

Turkey and Potato Croquettes-Cut the mest of one turkey, mash about eight potatoes, chop finely six hard boiled eggs mix all the ingredients, salt and pepper to taste and add a gill white wine, shake into proquettes and brown nicely in butter.

Terrapin a la Maryland—Cook terrapin

well before taking meat from the shell, then cut the meat into one inch pieces, place in a saucepan on a hot range with an ounce of fresh butter, season with a pinch of red pepper and salt, cook for five minutes then add a glass of sherry wine, add yolks of three eggs well beaten with a half pint sweet cream, shuffle all together till it thickens a little and serve quickly.

HERMAN J. BERGHAUS, Chef of Young's Hotel, Boston.

Notes on Christmas Cakes. The Ebbitt House, Washington, chef It is a poor Christmas without good

Christmas cakes, and I present herewith

some new recipes for the same, which will be found excellent. Christmas Cakes a la Retorm take half pound raisins, one egg, half pound warm butter, a teaspoonful pounded ciunamon, 11/2 pounds flour, three-quarters pound sugar, and make into a stiff paste with a

little milk. Roll thin, cut in round cakes and bake in slack oven.

Christmas cakes a la Blaine—Butter one pound, flour two pounds, raisins half pound, currants half pound, moist sugar one pound, wo besten eggs quarter pound figs chopped fine. Make the whole into a paste, roll thin, cut in round cakes and bake five minutes in a moderate oven.

JORGE LYSLES, Chef of Ebbitt House, Washington.

-The weight required to crush a square

No Exaggeration About the Stories of Prodigious Drinking.

SOME DRINK 18 QUARTS A DAY.

The Glasses Are Fig and the law Prevents the fale of Foam.

PRETTY GIRLS ACT AS BAR-MAIDS

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATOR.) BERLIN, Dec. 14. OME of the finest buildings of Berlin belong to the breweries, and the beer business here is fast going into big stock companies. The Nurenburger prewery has lately completed, at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars, a

palatial beer hall and restaurant on Friederichs strasse, and there are a number of other equally expensive establishments here. In the Nurenburg Hof everything is fitted out after the style of a hundred years ago. The paintings on the walls are by the best artists of Germany. The iron work is wrought in old patterns, and the immense five-story building is a veritable museum.

I got my dinner in it the other night and I found it crowded with all classes of Germans, who, singly and in families, sat around the tables of its various rooms and drank beer. It is the same almost any hour of the afternoon or evening, and the beer saloon is to a large extent the parlor of the Berlinese. You find beer halls in every block, and every night 500,000 beer glasses are emptied again and again by the people of this city, and 1,000,000 lips smack themselves together as the amber-colored liquor flows down their 500,000 gullets.

An Average of Forty Gallons Each. The beer drunken by the Germans almost surpasses conception. This nation swallows enough every year to make a lake more than a mile square and more than six feet deep, and the amount is so great that it averages more than 40 gallons annually to every man, woman and child in the counevery man, woman and child in the country. There are ten glasses of beer swallowed in Berlin to every glass of water, and the average beer glass here is about six inches high and it holds nearly a quart. Some Germans think nothing of drinking several of these glasses in an evening and there are thousands of men in this city who drink two gallons of beer every day of their lives and I hear of men who drink from a dozen to 18 quarts every day, year from a dozen to 18 quarts every day, year the several form the countents of mine would have filled the crown of my plug hat. I had to take my two hands to lift the glass to my mouth and I can't say that I liked the beer as well as our lager or the Bavarian product. The white beer is largely foam, and it is not unquarts of it at a sitting. It is not so heavy as the Bavarian beer and a great deal of it can be drunken without intoxication. It from a dozen to 18 quarts every day, year in and year out. A student who does not drink 10 or 12 quarts at a sitting is looked upon as a baby and I see young men here every night who get away with enough beer to fill 40 or 50 glasses of the American size. The women drink with the men, such great quantities, and babies are given beer to drink here as soon as they are weaned, and they drink it to the day of their deaths.

It is interesting to note the manner of drinking. The beer is served either in large glasses or in stone mugs with covers upon them, and it is not uncommon for a man to pass his mug to his friend and for a man and his wife to drink out of the same mug. Drinking is always done slowly, and



the beer is taken in sip by sip, some per-

sons often taking three-quarters of an hour for a glass of beer.

Why They Do Not Get Drunk. In this way the blood is heated up slowly by the drinking, and there is no drunken esa. The beer glasses are of uniform size, regulated by law, and there are balt glasses as well as the ordinary schooner. The law provides that the customers shall get full glasses of beer and not foam, and as an instance of the economy of the Germans there is, near the top of each glass, within about one-eighth of an inch of its rim a Mittle cut made with a file, and the law provides that the beer without form must rise to this point, I have seen ladies and gentlemen grow very angry and send back their glassos when the foam reached below this, and

out of beer gas for beer. Beer is universally used in Berlin at meals and it is not an uncommon thing to find it at the breakfast table. It is drunken at all the restaurants and a German concert would be incomplete without a glass or so to wash the music into your soul. We sit up late at night here and the average time going to bed is long after 10 o'clock. It is safe to say that three-fourths of the people spend their evenings in the beer gardens and all sorts of societies meet in gardens and in saloons and drink beer while they hold their discussions. The drinking is by no means confined to the lowest classes and the Kaiser himself is said to be fond of book beer and to be able to get away with his full share of the liquid.

there is no chance of making a fortune here

A Pittsburg Girl in Friedrichsruhe, Bismarck is fond of beer, and he has a restaurant connected with his estate at Friedrichsruhe, which is run by a German girl who has lived some time in America, and who was a resident of Pittsburg. got several glasses of beer here during my visit to Bismarck, and the German maiden told me that Bismarck often came in during his walks and took's glass of beer fresh from the wood. He would take it out into the little garden and sit down at a table and sip it, and he would then come back and take two of these immense glasses and carry them off to his house. The moment I alighted from the train I saw a servant carrying a glass of beer up to the old forearms may have choked him across the Prince, and just as I was about to leave I neck. How much wind and energy will an saw Bismarck's cook and one of his servants clinking their glasses at the gate leading from the grounds to the saloon. I took | as that? a kodak picture of them, and the German girl insisted that I should take another and put her into it, which I did.

Agrest deal of Bavarian beer is drunken

heretin Berlin and Bavaria makes, perhaps, the best beer in the world. The Hof Brau Haus at Munich ships its beer everywhere and Bavaria makes about one-eighth of all the beer that is used in Europe. It turns out nearly 9,000,000 barrels of beer every year and it drinks \$6,000,000 worth of beer annually. The Bavarians drink more beer than any other people in the world, and the average Munich man drinks from one to two quarts daily and all the Bavarian men over 16 average three quarts a day. There was a festival not long ago at one of the Munich breweries which was attended by 800 persons, and these guests during that evening drank 600 gallons of beer, or about three quarts and a half apiece. The Nurenhurg beer is largely used here and the Pilsner beer is also drunken to a large extent. Berlin itself makes excellent beer, and the potatoes can now be boiled in fresh water breweries both here and over the rest of and will be found to be perfectly palatable.

THE BEER OF BERLIN. Germany are rapidly increasing in number and in the amount of capital employed.

Brewery Stock Pays Very Well. The stock companies who own the brew-eries are making money, and the English expitalists have been investing to a large extent in German brewing stock even as they have done in American stock. By the way, I understand that the American breweries bought by the English are paying satisfactory dividends and that their stock is considered valuable in London.

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I visited some of the breweries in Germany and I find that beer is made here much the same way it is in the United States. It is against the law to use any-States. It is against the law to use anything else than hops, barley and water in making it, and the breweries are run much less expensively here than in America. Even in the largest establishments the master of ter brewers do not get more than \$5,000 a year and in the small breweries they receive from \$1,000 to \$1,500 a year. First-class helpers get \$30 a month and secondclass not more than \$20. The most of these men lodge in the brewery and they have the right to drink from six to eight quarts of



A Glass of Weizs Beer.

beer a day, while master brewers can drink as much as 20 quarts or can give or sell this amount to their friends. The taxation on beer is one of the great resources of Ger-man revenue and everything connected

with beer pays a tax.

The queerest beer I have ever seen is the famous Berlin product, known as Weiss bier or white beer, and I shall not forget my first experience with it. A man con-nected with our consulate asked me if I would not have a glass and he took me to a
"white beer" saloon and ordered a couple
of glasses of white beer. A moment later
the waiter brought them. Each glass was big enough for a baby's bath tub and there seemed to be fully two quarts of beer in it. It was the color of golden syrup and the foam which ran over the top was as white as snow. Each glass was about eight inches in dismeter, and I am sure that the conour lager or the Bavarian product. The white beer is largely foam, and it is not uncommon for the Germans to drink four quarts of it at a sitting. It is not so heavy as the Bavarian beer and a great deal of it can be drunken without intoxication. It is shipped from here all over Germany and quite a good deal of it is exported to the United States.

The Waiter Girls of Germany.

A large number of the beer restaurants here have girls for waiters, and, as with the barmaids of London, the prettier the girl the easier she gets an engagement. There is one noted beer cellar known as the Elysseum which has about 25 girls in its employ, rang-ing in age from 16 to 25. These girls are very pretty, and you go in and order a glass of beer or something to eat, and the maiden who brings it expects to sit down and chat with you, and she will not at all object if you ask her to drink or eat with you. I have taken several meals at the Elysseum, and I asked one of the girls the other with asked one of the girls the other night as to how she liked her position. She told me she

did not like it very well, but she could not help herself. Said she: "I have to drink with any man who asks me because it means an extra sale for the house, and this drinking and eating at all apparatus that it takes away my appetite It used to be they kept us here till long after 12 o'clock, but the laws now provide that we shall close at 11, and it is not so bad. Our wages are about a mark a day, and they are not enough to sup-

There are numbers of other places of this kind in Berlin, of different stages of respectability, and they are largely frequented by the students and other young men about the town. In some of the better class restaurants girls are employed as waiters, though the average waiter here is a man in a swallow-tail coat. There are nore swallow-tail conts in Europe to the square inch than there are to the square



The Student Takes R Regularly. acre over the rest of the world, and the majority of these belong to the waiters. Even the smallest hotels here keep their

waiters in full dress, and, in fact, the best dressed and almost the best looking men you see in Europe are the waiters. FRANK G. CARPENTER

THE DRAWBACKS TO FOOTBALL One Philadelphia Doctor Alone Bas 30 Cases Under His Treatment.

Philadelphia Times, 1 Because the men on the opposite sides in the field are not seen squaring off and striking at each other in regular Sullivan-Corbett style, it does not follow that there are not scientific ways in which in the tassles a team can be materially weakened or some particular aggressive member of it disabled. Let any man in fair condition be suddenly thrown to the ground and then have one or two heavy men, or it may be seven or eight, or even more, fall and throw their weight

on him. Possibly his hand may be under

one of their feet, or in the fall one of their

average man have after one such experience And yet it is a common football experi-Many a man is hurt more in a football fight than he cares to admit, and so he makes light of it and plays on for the sake But games appear to be growing rougher, and there are a great many "secidents" and injuries, and, taking all the teams in and

of the college or team and from self-pride, around Pailadelphia, it would be astonishing if the extent of the injuries received in otball were known. There is one doctor in Philadelphia who has on his list 30 cases of injury at football, and they are nearly

How to Restore Frozen Potatoes. Frozen potatoes can be restored to paistableness by peeling them and letting them lie in a cool place with plenty of cold water poured over them. In 24 hours all the sugar which has been formed during the freezing process will have been removed, and the potatoes can now be boiled in fresh water